

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871.

Amusements To-day Booth's Theatre-Richelpen Bowery Theatre-On lland.

Bryant's Opera House-754 st., between 5th and 7th vva.

Empire City Skatting Rink.-Howe's Crees. Mainre.

Fith Avenue Theatre-Married for Money. Patter vs. Ci

Grand Opera House-La Belle Helene. Vapanone Troupe-Minuted Hall, 565 Breadway. Rina Edwin's Theatre-Plucks

Biblo's Garden—Rebani Hi. Bewoomb & Arlington's Minstrels—28th st. and E'wev. Olympic Theatre Horizon.
Tony Paster's Opera House Burlesque, &c.
Wallack's Lize. His Last Legt.
Bood's Museum Acres the Costinust. Mainee.

For the accommodation of persons residing up town, advertisements for THE SUN will be received a our regular rates at the up-town advertisement office, 84% West Thirty-second street, at the junction of Broad way and Sixth avenue, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

a Few Words with the Democracy Samner or Trumbull.

If the Republicans should be so beside themselves as to renominate Gen. GRANT, it. would be scarcely possible for the Democrats -supposing them to show common senso In their platform-to present a candidate so objectionable that he could fail to be elected. But as the rank and file of the Republican party are not in favor of committing suicide, there is searcely a doubt that they will compel their National Convention to place in the field one of their strong men. -

In this condition of things, what will the Democrats do? On a platform like that of 1968 they would be beaten nearly as badly as they were then. They must, therefore, repudiate all the HAMPTON and BLAIR here sics of that calamitous campaign.

But a reformed platform will not alone suffice. They must present an acceptable candidate. Indeed, if there is to be a defect in either, it had better be in the former than in the latter. The people look with suspicion upon resolutions framed by demagogues and adopted to meet an exigency. They prefer to see their principles reflected in the man for whom they vote. A good candidate without any platform is stronger than a feeble or a slippery candidate ushered into the field by a series of sonorous resolutions. The Whigs only succeeded in the Presidential contests of 1840 and 1848, when they had no platform at all; but they had in HARRISON and TAYLOR candidates who embodied their principles and precisely met the pending crisis.

Presuming that the Democracy will not take so bold a step as this, they must be prepared, when GRANT is thrown aside, to enter the canvass next year against heavy odds. Then, too, a platform attractive to sensible men will repel a few Secessionists and Copperheads. To compensate for this, the Democrats must make an inroad into the ranks of the Republicans, or they must fail. " An effective mode of doing this is for the Democracy to bring out Mr. SUMNER as their candidate for 1872. He would sweep the country, and annihilate all of the Republican nexts which he did not absorb, while his political millennium when the Ku-Klux lion would make his peaceful lair among the lambs of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Some strict and stupid partisans may ob ject to Mr. Sumner because he has never belonged to the Democratic party. We point the managers of the party therefore them to the Legislature, and by the Secretary of that State. Sixteen years ago | for such things should instantly be removed. he was chosen a Senator in Congress as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, beating Mr. LIN COLN because the latter was a Whig. Senator TRUMBULL hits the happy medium of holding fast to the three recent amendments of the Constitution, while he resists unnecessary and exasperating measures for the Civil Rights bill of 1866, but he has opposed the repulsive features of the Ku-Klux legislation of the present session. He is preëminently right on the leading issues of the times. He voted against | may be elected. the impeachment of JOHNSON, and all sober Republicans now admit that he was right. He opposed CHANT'S San Domingo swindle and the ostracism of SUMNER. He is hostile to the further agitation of all questions relating to slavery and reconstruction, and favors general amnesty. He is sound on the repeal of the income tax, the reduction of public expenditures, a modification of the tariff, and civil service reform; and he would conserve all the just powers of the States while maintaining the constitutional authority of the Federal Government. Do the Democrats want a better man than LYMAN TRUMBULL? With him they could make serious inroads into the Republican ranks and sweep the country, though perhaps a little less triumphantly than with CHARLES SUMNER.

Negotiations about Cuba.

Reports have been current for some days past that agents of the Republic of Cuba were actively at work in London endeavoring to induce the British Government to recognize the belligerency of the young Republic, in order that on the basis of such recognition they might effect a loan in that market. It is well known that the authorized diplomatic agents of the Cuban Republic, Messrs. MESTRE and ECHEVER-RIA, in this city, some months since accredited Col. MACIAS to the British Government for some such purpose; and in view not only of the lack of all moral support to the Cuban cause, but of the active enmity against Cuba displayed by Gen. GRANT and his Cabinet, this mission of Col. MACIAS was only natural. The wonder was that the emancipation element in the Cuban Republic had not induced its agents to appeal for sympathy to some country-if there be one in the world-where the antialavery party are in earnest in their desire to put an end to human bondage everywhere.

We can requiry understand how anxious ine Cubans, who for two years and a half have experienced such appalling losses in life and property, must be to terminate this carnage and destruction by any method compatible with the object of all their sacrifices, the independence of their country. In the endeavor to attain this object, it is not Spain some indemnity for the peaceable cest controls so vast a patronage, that it will die

against the offer of one hundred millions of dollars which they made some two years ago there are now very many offsets, and no such sum would be paid by them to-day. Even this offer would never have been made but for the positive promise of President GRANT that if Spain rejected it, the belligerency of Cuba would be acknowledged by this country, and our arsenals opened to purchases by the patriots.

Since that time, August, 1869, the private property of almost all the Cubans actively engaged in the revolution has been devastated, while the estates of the Spaniards have suffered but little. Moreover, the combinations of the Spanish forces have been completely baffled in three winter campaigns, involving losses to the mother country of over sixty thousand men and sixty millions of dollars. Through her political incoherency and the bankrupt condition of her finances, Spain is unable to spare either more men or more money; and the Cubans are thoroughly cognizant of the fact that their eventual independence, even by the sword alone, is virtually secured. Besides, Gen. VALMASEDA, who certainly should know the true condition of things in the island better than any one else, himself put out an official feeler the other day through his organ in this city. The statement was that the Spaniards of the island were willing that Cuba should be sold to the Cubans; and although the project was promptly repudiated both by the Cubans and the mother country, it offers the only solution by which Spain can save anything from the wreek of her last possessions in the western hemisphere. ***

Good Advice for any Candidate.

Objections begin to be raised against Mr GREELEY as a candidate for the Presidency. Here is what the dyspeptic Chicago Tribune has to say about it:

"If Mr. GREELEY were nominated for President, and Fhank P. Blain for Vice. it might fairly be called the Brandy and Water ticket, as Blain would drink more brandy and Greelex more water than any other candidates who ever ran. A difficult question connected with Greelex's candidacy would be to find a Vice. If one were found, it would be Greelex's first contact with a vice of any kind—except that of swearing."

This does not seem to be conceived in a spirit of friendship toward Mr. GREELEY; but we trust he will heed it and profit by it all the same. The lesson which it should convey to his mind is that he must hasten to repent of the practice of profane swearing and renounce it forever. And however little he may respect advice from Chicago, he cannot question that of THE SUN which shines for all, and gave him ten thousand good Democratic votes when he was running for Comptroller.

Swearing is wicked, and Mr. GREELEY ought to stop it for that reason. We put forth this principle with emphasis, because he has lately disclaimed the theory of mere Universalism, and proclaimed himself a believer in a sort of mitigated hell, where wickedness is hereafter punished in exact accordance with its deserts. In view of this danger he should lose no time in reforming, and should take care never to curse or swear

Besides, swearing is ungentlemanly. No and as a man or reimenwill ind Vrainit. ought to leave it off. Moreover, it is injurious to a politician. This truth cannot be too deeply impressed on Mr. GREELEY's understanding. It damages a candidate for any office to be known to swear. Here, for example, at the very outset of the Presidento Senator TRUMBULL. He was long a tial campaign, we meet with this slur from leader of the Illinois Democracy, sent by | Chicago; and though it does not amount to much in itself, it suggests that all pretext

We would earnestly hope that Mr. GREE-LEY will give the subject his immediate attention. Let him announce in the Tribune, over his own initials, that he has come to ap prehend how odious the wickedness of pro fanity is, that he sorrowfully repents that he has ever given way to it, and that he will entheir enforcement. He was the author of deavor with all his might never to swear again so long as he lives, unless it be in a court of justice, or at the Custom House, or before a proper legal officer, or when called to take the oa h of any office to which he

> Let Mr. GREELEY do this as soon as possible, and we will at once copy his antiswearing pledge in THE SUN, and warmly commend it to our million of daily readers Thus the first obstacle in his way as a Presi dential candidate will be removed, and he will be able to go on his path rejoicing and full of confidence.

Longing for What is Lost.

The Republicans in this city look with onging eyes upon the great political power in the hands of our fellow citizens of Ger man origin. The imposing procession of Easter Monday has made a deep impression upon them, and they ardently wish that the dermans could all be got to vote the Repub ican ticket.

Four years ago a majority of the German were with the Republican party, and if they had been let alone they would have stayed there. But the Republicans were controlled by a lot of temperance fanatics who were de termined to regulate the drinking of lage: beer and Rhine wine on Sundays and other days. In carrying out this design they subjected the Germans to despotic and odious laws. The result was that they all went over to the Democracy, and that, instead of a reasonable liquor law furnishing the means to pay the interest on the city debt, we now have substantially no law at all, and the public treasury gets no income from that

source. The Germans have a natural attraction to the Republican side; but they also have an attraction for lager and Rhine wine. Of the wo, they prefer Democracy with free lager to Republicanism with cold water. And if they should now come back to the Republican party and vote for Republican candidates -if GRANT should be nominated they would never vote for him-what guarantee can they have that the old temperance legislation will not be revived against them? That is the rub.

The English non-conformists have fixed apon May 9 as the day for the commencement of their Parliamentary attack upon the Established Church. This marks the beginning of a political agitation compared with which the debates upon Irish disestablishment were of very little account. The English Establishment has been unlikly that they might be willing to pay to for three centuries such a power in the land, and

sion of royal property in the island. But hard. Rather than become wholly lost and obliterated, it will, it is believed, at the last stage of the contest, propose to its adversaries as a compromise a se-called National Church, to be established on a broad and liberal foundation, and to include Anglicans and non-conformists. This will take the place of the present Establishment; but as it will still be supported by the State, and to a considerable extent governed by the State, there is reason to doubt whether the proposition will prove acceptable to the friends of the purely voluntary system. Some recent decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have rendered English Churchmen of all grades disinclined to appeal to that tribunal; and the desire to be independent of civil courts in respect to religious doctrine or discipline will go far to keep non-conformists out of any new State Church, no matter how attractive it may be made to appear.

In the death on Wednesday last of Mrs. ALDAMA, wife of the agent of the Cuban Republic in this city, very many poor Cuban families have lost a friend not easily replaced. She had taken under her special charge a large number of Cuban ladies and children, who were entirely dependent upon her kind liberality for the very necessaries of life; and deeply as her loss will be felt in her family circle, it will be regarded as no less s misfortune wherever her unostentations charities and personal works of mercy had endeared

A very remarkable document has lately been addressed by the Anti-Slavery Society of London to King AMADEUS of Spain. It was forwarded through the British Embassy in Madrid, is signed by Joseph Cooper, EDWARD STURGE, and ROBERT ALLSOP, Secretaries of the Society, and was published on the 1st inst. in a London paper called La America Latina. After proving how contrary to the law of God slavery is, and showng how the Roman Catholic Church in all ages has endeavored to suppress it, this address winds

up with the following words: ---.
"Although we do not consider this the fit moment to prove it, truth and justice compel us to record the fact that, in virtue of existing treaties, Great Britain has the right to demand the immediate emancipation of a great part of the slaves at present held in Cuba and Porto Rico. Nor should it be forgotten that the fatal tenacity by which it was attempted to preserve slavery in the United States originated that civil war which so desolated that country."

Interesting Reading-The explanation of WINAMS, which will be found in another column. Those who read it attentively and believe that WINANS sold himself for \$65,000, believe more than we do. He still protests that he is a virtuous Republican; and we are convinced that he is just as virtuous now as he ever was. We cannot repress a painful suspicion, which arises from the perusal of this interesting document, that Winans doesn't always know just what he is about. When he is reelected to the Legislature by the Republicans we hope he will let us know?

In answer to the charge of cowardice which English and German correspondents bring against the French troops, the London Spectator shows that the latter, without any loss of personal bravery, have experienced an "alteration in their daily habits of thought," "have become at once too sensible and too sensitive," and are laboring under an attack of "the spirit of calculation." This seems like beating the devil around a stump, and reminds one of the anecdote which TYRONE POWER, the actor, used to relate. Passing in a stage coach over the field of Bladens burg, near Washington, where the Maryland mi litia were ignominiously defeated by Gen. Ross's British troops in 1814, he asked the driver why tion, ran away almost before the pattie usd conimenced. "Well," replied the driver confidentially, "you see they didn't seem to take no interest in it." Perhaps this has been the trouble

A respected correspondent in West Virginia transmits to us a circular which he has received from one of the swindlers in this city who propose to sell counterfeit money, and send their dupes boxes of sawdust instead. The name which this swindler assumes is DANTEL H. KAProck. His address is at 85 Liberty street, but persons desiring to deal with him are invited to call at 11 Ann street, room 8, up stairs. Our correspondent is not aware that this class of knaves is about as numerous as the leaves in the forest, and that their efforts to entrap would be dealers in counterfeit money are constantly kept up in every part of the country.

Congress adjourned yesterday in the most appropriate manner, with a violent row in the House. BUTLER, FARNSWORTH, and BECK did their best to blackguard each other. Thus the consistency of the session was preserved to the

AMUSEMENTS.

Newcomb & Arlington's Minstrels. This new company has refrtted the hall in I wenty-eighth street, near Broadway, with excelent taste. The walls are tinted in subdued and pleasant colors, the stage is bright with new scenery, and the auditorium is handsomely and comfortably furnished. Evidently the minstrels have come o stay. Their opening entertainments have shown that in the varied branches of their profession they have a well organized, competent, and effective company. Whatever our "colored brethren" have ever done, this particular company is equally able to do-The programme consists of the usual variety: First the accustomed black circlet of singers and players, resplendent in white shirt bosoms, with the end men looking absurdly solemn and grotesque. From these we have sentimental ballads, comic songs by the end men, and chorus singing by a skiliful quartet. After this is a burlesque on Fisk's Ninth Regiment band concerts. Then capital travestie by Mr. W. H. Rice on Miss son's lackadaisical rendering of the Nusson's lackadaisteal rendering of the "Old Folks at Home." There is also some good double clog dancing, and a variety of comic scenes. The company has some unasually good instrumental soloists—for instance, Mr. Hambond, the corner blayer; and the singing men have voices of good quality, lacking, as is somewhat generally the case with the minstrels, in cultivation. If the gentlemen of this calling would recognize the fact that there is but one school of singing, and that exactly the same training is required to make a good negro minstrel as to make an operatic singer, and if, acting under this theory, they should put themselves into the hands of the best Italian singing leachers, then we should have as artistic vocalism in the minstrel halis as on the operatic stage; for there is in many of these companies, as there is noticeably in this one, the very best material for training. But there is no such thing possible as a self-made singer. It is the one thing that does not "come by nature."

Charles Reynolds (bones) and William Arlington (tambourine) are the two men on whom the fun of the evening depends, and they are both admirably gifted with comic power. Reynolds has a delightful infectious laugh, and Arlington is bright, clever, and absurdly droil in everything he says and does. We foresee but one drawback to the success of this company, and that is the serious one of the ill ventilation of the hall.

Hew Narrowly an Innecent Man Escaped Folks at Home." There is also some good double

How Narrowly an Innecent Man Escaped the Penitentiary.

During the earlier part of last week, Charles Archibald, an engraver, in the employ of Harper Brothers, was convicted in the General Sessions o assault, with intent to do bodily harm, upon Wil liam Sheehan, in a quarrel between Sheehan and one McQuade, in Third avenue, near Thirty-fourth street. Archibald testified positively that he was not present at the time of the shooting, and having proved previous good character, he was remanded to give the Court an opportunity of learning his to give the Court an opportunity of learning his antecedents. Since his conviction, Henry Butts has voluntarily come forward and made an affidavit that he was at the row, and was mistaken for Archibald. He swears that he went to the assistance of McQuade, who is his friend, and to compel Sheelian to loosen his hold of McQuade, he struck his hand with a pistol. The pistol unexpectedly exploded, wounding Sheelan in the hand. On hearing the affidavit read yesterday, the Recorder granted a new trial, and ordered Archibald's release en his own recognizance.

GOOD-BYE TO CONGRESS.

EXCITING CLOSING SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Row between Butler and Farnsworth-Beck of Kentucky Denouncing Butler as a Coward-A Red Hot Session-Passage of the Ku-Klux Bill. Washington, April 20.—Messrs. Conkling and Davis (Ky.) were appointed to wait on the Prest-

dent, and inform him that unless he had some fur ther communication, to make Congress was now All bills on the table, petitions, &c., were referred

o their appropriate committees. At 12:20 the Senate went into executive session. At 2 o'clock the doors were reopened, when the committee to wait on the President reported that ne had no further communication to make.

The President pro tem. (Mr. Anthony) then declared the first seesing of the Forty-second Congress adjourned size die.

House of Representatives. The House met at 10:30 o'clock and received message from Senate announcing its agreement to report on the Ku-Klux bill, and the passage of the current resolution for a final adjournment at 2

then presented by Mr. Poland (Rep., Vt.), who ex-plained and advocated it, and was followed by Mr. heliabarger on the same side.

The conference report on the Ku-Klux bill was

Messra, Whitthorne, Kerr, and Beck (Democrats) opposed the report and the bill.

Mr. Butters (Rep. Mass.) looked upon the substitute for the Sherman amendment as utterly fruitless and useless; a new illusion—a delasion. The effect of it would be as absurd as to bring a suit sgainst the three hundred foxes with fire brands tied to their tails, as a remedy for burning the corn. As for as be knew, they were

THE ORIGINAL KU-KLUX. [Laughter.] There was not the first pretence of rem edy in that substitute. There was not a man who believed that thereever would be a verdict under it.

believed that thereever would be a verdict under it. The object was merely to throw dust in the eyes of the people; but, after all, he should go for it. just as he often had to go for deficiency bills, because they had to be passed. He would therefore take this bill with the load, cam ourse.

Mr. Garffeld (Rep., Olio), in reply to Mr. Buller, reminded the House of the mythological god who ate up his own children as fast as they were born into the world.

Mr. BUTLER—What was his name? [Laughter.]
Mr. Garffeld—He was a very saturning gentleman. (Laughter.) The gentleman from Massachusetts had a shild of his own which he wished to get born into life or to get it a hene it the Congress of the United States, but the monster could not get its status here in this House at all, and from that hour the gentleman has been dissaisfied with everything aftempted in the way of Ku-Klux legislation.

Now that

on this report, the rentleman acts in character when he comes up to throw all the contempt he possibly can upon this bill. I do not regard it as a measure either of wisdom or patrictism thus to dismiss with a curse and malediction and contempt the fruit of these six weeks labor on this question. The House proceeded to vote on the conference report, and it was agreed to by a strictly party vote—year, 93; nays, 74.

So the bill goes to the President for his signature. The Senate concurrent resolution for a flual adjournment at 20 clock was passed.

Also the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and Inform. him that Congress is ready to adjourn. Mesers. Dawes, Maynard, and Riy were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

Mr. BECK offered a foint resolution asserting the power of the House to make or withhold appropriations to carry out treaties requiring appropriations of money, which was passed under the suspension of the rules. * THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS IN LINE

BUTLER'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION. Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) asked unanimous con

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass) seked unanimous consent to make a personal explanation.

Mr. ANTHUR (Dem., Ky.) objected.

Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules, which was agreed to—118 to 29.

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Mr. BUTLER proceeded to address the House in reference to the scene which took place in the Senate between himself and Senator between the senate between the senate person to the senate between himself and Senator between the senate to the senate between the senate person description of the occurrence to be true. Mr. Butler submitted to the candid judgment of the House and of all just men which of the two had in the affair played the part of the bearton had not address shelded from responsibility for what he said by his age and by his Senatorial togs, and thus shelded and pretected, he had ejected the effluvia of his revenue after the most high-toned manner of chivalry.

Mr. Buck (Dem., 1Ky.) submitted whether Mr. Ruller had not violated the piedge be had made to consent to make the explanation, that he would say nothing personally offensive to Mr. Davis.

Mr. BUTLER denied having given that ned would say nothing personally offensive to Mr. Davis.

Mr. BUTLER denied having given that ned consent to make the explanation, that he would say nothing her bear of home had nevely said that he would make no attack upon him. He had for nearly into years suffered from assaults, and charges of having appropriated to his own use small amounts of money his Louisians, and now he would answer them, once for all. He had captured and levied assessments on the rebels of Louisians to the amount of nearly \$3,000,000, and he had charged himself with the amount on the books of the Department. These books had been open for nine years, and even derraction had not as! A that he had not fully accounted for the amount. Kefewring to the investigation at the last session into the man. to the investigation at the last session into the man-agement of the national asylums, he accused Mr. arnsworth of having published in the Globe a peech not delivered, and

HIGHLY SLANDEROUS to him (Butler). By that act that gentleman had put himself out of the rules of civilized warfare, and he would never henceforth consider that gentleman's tongue or pen a slander upon anybody, certainly not on humself.

on nimeen.

Mr. Farnsworth (Rep., Ill.) asked and obtained permission to make a personal exphanation in reply to Mr. Butler. He said it was too late in the day for that gentleman to put on airs and profess the rule of non-intercourse. He trusted that his (Mr. Farnsworth's) g, sat age had not enything to do with such non-intercourse as was suggested by him in reference to the Senator from Kentucky. [Laughter.] In reference to the investigation as to the management of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, he complained that the Committee had not acted fairly in the matter, in refusile, among other things, to require the Treasurer of that institution (Mr. Butler) to produce his bank book, which would show that he had constantly on hand from \$100,000-to \$150,000 of Government money, which he kept in his own private bank in his own name, and with which he speculated. Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) asked and obtained h he speculated.

BUTLER made the point of order that this was tack upon him instead of being a personal ex-

planation. The SPEAKER-Will the gentleman from Massa-chusetts state the words to which he objects? and the Chair will rule on the question. Mr. BUTLER-I should say pretty much all of it [langhter], when I am told that I have

GORGED MYSRLP WITH PUBLIC MONRY. I suppose that that does not require a point of order

The SPEAKER ruled that such language was out of The SPEARER ruled that such language was out of order.

Mr. Mannawonth was allowed, by a vote of the House, to proceed in order. He went on to speak of the transaction for the sale of a piece of property at Hampton. Virginia, for a national asylum, the property having been owned by Mr. Butter, but naving been transferred by him to, his brother-in-law, Mr. Hildrech, to cover appearances. In conclusion, he said that if that transaction and the testimony given by Mr. Butter before the Committee on Military Affairs last session were before any petit jury of the United States, it would convict aim (ibutler) of embezzlement and perjury. [Laughter, and great excitement.] That was all he had to say.

Mr. Butles remarked that he held in his hand a and report of the Military Committee made has session on that subject, and he would read the closing paragraph of it as an answer to all that advertised calumny which might be put out sgainst him anywhere. [The paragraph concerates Mr. Builler from any charge or suspicion of misappropriation of the fauds of the asylum, or neglect or misconduct in the discarage of his duties.] Under that report he (Butler) branded as

FALSE AND CALUMNIOUS

everything that should be said against the President and Treasurer or the National Asylum. There were twelve or fifteen gentlemen of the House whom he had shown the property which he had sold to the National Asylum, and every man who ever saw it would admit that is that transaction he had given \$25,000 to the disabled soldiers.

Mr. Farnswohth—The member from Massachusetts swore in the invostigation that he did not sell it; that his brother-in-law sold it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—Oh, pshawlyshaw! [Laughter.] That was one of the cheats in the statement. It was put into the hands of my brother-in-law as security for money which he lent me.

Mr. Farnswohth—Your brother-in-law swore that he did not lend you any money. [Laughter.] Mr. BUTLER—I cannot have any controversy with that man, whom I would not believe under outh. [Laughter, and hammering from the Speaker's gavel.] Reserving to the witnesses who swore against him in the investigation, he said that one of them.

tom Was A PUNAWAY MARINE DESERTER, whom he had been trying to find to put a ball and chain around his icg, and that another was a faitt-more man who had once served with him (Butler) for supposed gailant conduct, but had since gone down lower, lower, lower, until he had sunk to the position of being a witness for the member from Illinois. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fakisworth—And the other witnesses were the member from Massachusetts and his brother in-law. [Renewed laughter and other manifestations of a thorough enjoyment of the scene.]

Mr. Burlen remarked in conclusion that he would not again be driven into a controversy on the sub-

gainst him in the investigation, he said that or

and be driven into a controversy on the subject. What was the use, he asked, of an investigation and of a report exonerating a man from all blame, when such exoneration was made only the foundation of fresh charges and fresh calumnies direct from hell? [Laughter.]

Mr. Brok (Dem., Ky.) asked and obtained leave to make a statement on behalf of the Schator from Kentucky. Who, he said, had been so foully de-

nounced by the member from Manachusetts. That Senator and that member had had a controversy on the floor of the Senato. Mr. Burnan—Oh, no; I had no controversy with him. Mr. Beck—The Senator denounced the member on the floor of the Senate as

A D-D SCOUNDREL,
and I would characterize that as a controversy.
[Langhter.] They had a quarrel on the floor of the
Seniat. It ouers to have ended there, and would
have ended there but, for the fact that the member
from Massachusetts saw fit to come on the floor of
the Beustor from Kentucky, and it was after that
that the Senator had pronounced the speech which
had been quoted by the member. The member
from Massachusetts, if he had a personal explanation to make, should have made it at once; but he
had waited until last Thesday, the day that Congress was to adjourn, and then saked leave to make
it, having sent printed slips of it in aivance to Beaton and to New York, knowing that the Senator
would have left the city before be could have seen
it in print. Thereupon I objected, because it had
been held up so long, and not because I did not
want to give the gentleman a chance for replication.
Mr. Butlem (interrupting)—The reason given by
the gentleman was, that he would not be me spake
so long as the indictment against his State was continued.

PISTOLS FOR TWO. A D-D SCOUNDREL,

Mr. BECK—If I had had an opportunity to reply to that indictment, I would have done it in a way which I hope would have been worthy of the State. When the gentleman was trying to get leave to-day, I asked him whether he would assail the Senator from Kentucky, and he replied that he would not, and on that statement members on the Democratic side voted to give him the privilege. I did not believe what he said, and therefore voted against it. [Laughter.] When the member rises and announces that the Senator from Kentucky has been guilty of felsehood. I deny it—I muri it back—and I say that the casracter of that Senator is as good as that of any man upon earth. He never did wifully tell a lie, and no man before ever accessed him of it. When the member said that the Senator was shielded by his age, and that he did not seek the proper redreas. I have only to say that, while my Senator is neither a bully for a blackguard, the member can get any redress from him that he seeks outside of this hail, or anywhere else. [Laughter.] I do not believe that it lies in the mouth of the member from alsaspachuscus to talk about my Senator being snielded by his age, or not seeking proper redress. PISTOLS FOR TWO.

Is BUTLER A COWARD?

I have witnessed scenes with that member which satisfied me that he would not seek the redress to which he aliades. [Laughter.] He does not forget that I have, in the presence of fifteen members of the House, seen the member from lininois (Farnsworth) put nis fist in the face of the member from Massachusetts, denounce him in every way that one man can denounce another, until I had to say to other members of the Committee standing by, that I did not think one white man would take it without a fight, and that the docent negroes in New York State would fight over it. [Uproarious laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH (derisively)—It was on account of his extreme age perhaps. (Shouts of laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER (pointing to Mr. Farnsworth)—He is not a white man.

THE CHAPLAIN AND CORONER CALLED FOR. Mr. Eldridge (Dem., Wis.)—Now is the time to all in the chaplain. [Continuous laughter.]
Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.)—The Coroner saould be

Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.)—The Coroner should be also sent for.

Mr. Stoughton (Rep., Mich.)—A member of the Military Committee of the last House defended the action and the report of that Committee, and stated that the vouchers of the gentleman from Massachusetts in reference to the National Asylum had been submitted to the Committee, and showed that he had fairly and honestly expended every dollar he had received from the Treasury of the United States. It was true that the Committee did not require Ges. Helier to produce his private bank account, but there was no pretence that he had converted a dollar of the public money to his own use. He had deposited the money in his own name, but the Committees had come to the conclusion that he had a right so to deposit it, the only difference being that if the money was lost be would be personally responsible for it. There was no pretence or proof that he had misappropristed a dollar of the money.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE. At this point of the discussion, and while the House was quite amused and excited over it, the Speaker's hammer (descended, and he announced that the first session of the House of Representatives

or the Forty-second Congress was adjourned with THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Convening an Extraordinary Session of the Senate on May 10-The Action of the Joint High Commission to be Considered. Washington, April 20,-The President to-day

issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock ou Wednesday, the tenth day of May next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive.

Now, therefore, I. Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordingly occasion requires the means of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capture to in the city of Washington on Wednesday, the tenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock on that day of which all the city of Washington on Wednesday, the tenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock on that day of which all states, at Washington, the twentieth day of April, in the eventy-the, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninesy-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State

NEW YORK'S BIBLIOMANIACS. Mayor Hall, Senator Murphy, S. L. M. Bar-

their Libraries-Rarities of Literature. "Honest Rich," says Washington Irving,

"Honest Rich," says Washington Irving, "was one of the most indefatigable bibblographers in Europe, who for several years had made particular researches after every document relative to the early history of America." In 1823 he established himself in London as an American bibliopole, and as such endeavared to stimulate a love for this class of books among his countrymen. Some idea of the extent to which a collector may go in this branch of bibliomaria may be formed from the statement, which, no doubt, is somewhat exaggerated, that Mr. Lenox has expended \$30,000 on his collection of De Bry's Voyaces, and it is yet incomplete.

Air. Henry C. Murphy, with the unusual facilities which he enjoyed, has been "hopefuly waiting" during a quarter of a century for one or two of the twesty-fave parts which make a complete set of De Bry. So it will be seen that but few bibliomaniacs can surround themselves with a choice library of Americana. The prominent collectors of this specialty are James Leoux, Almon W. Orriswold, S. L. M. Harlow, and William Menzies of New York city; J. Carson Brevoort, Henry C. Murphy, and John F. McCoy, of Brooklyn; John Carter Brown, of Providence; and Col. Trumbull, of Harttord. The American library of the late Peter Force, of Washington, was purchased by Congress for \$100,009, and about a year ago that of Mr. Rice, of Chicago, col.

American library of the late Peter Force, of WashIngton, was purchased by Congress for \$100,090, and
about a year ago that of Mr. Rice, of Chicago, collected in less than six years, brought at suction
over \$43,000.

From the numerous minor and miscellaneous
hobbles we can only select a few for the gratification of our readers. Mr. J. H. V. Arnold, a member of the New York bar, is an enthusiastic collector of dramatic literature, and rare and curious
oriminal trials. In the latter feature Lis intrary surpasses any other in the United States.

It is not generally known that Mayor Rail, notwithstanding his many duties municipal, editorial,
and social, finds time now and tion to ramble in
the delightful field of bibliomania. His weakness
is likewise the drama and curious trials, with an
occasional penchant for quaint out-of-the-way literature.

The cheerful face of our veters literature.

rature.

The cheerful face of our veteran literateur, B. A. Duyckinck, may often be seen among the old book stores of Nassau street. He possesses a keen scent for such handsome little volumes as "Abelard and Heloise," "Daphnis and Chloe," and the beautiful volumes of poetry that emanated from Waiting-ban's press.

volumes of poetry that emanated from Whitingham's press,
Mr. T. W. Field keeps a sharp lookout for everything relating to the North American Indians, upon which subject he is some what of an authority. Mr. Griswold, in addition to his Americana hobby, is a determised sportsman in other fields—one, indeed, with whom it would be dangerous to run a race. Witness his many trophies, among which is the first edition of "Vonus and Adonis," a little tome that might be carried in one's vest pocket, for which he paid \$1,000; and there is the "Polychronicon" of Master Raulph Higdon, printed by Carton, for which he laid down the trifling sum of \$6,500. As an example of the good fortune which does sometimes befait the bibliomannae, time which does sometimes befail the hibliomaniac, we may mention the fact that this identical copy of "Venus and Adonis" was once bought by a Dubin bibliopole, among some literary rubbish, for one shilling stering.

Mr. Frederickson is an ardent bibliomaniac. Having in this wounger days wissided the "composite of the property of th

Mr. Frederickson is an ardent biblomaniac. Having in his younger days wielded the "composing stick" himself, he bas a great love for the typographical art, of which he possesses many rare and beautiful specimens. Of the Pickering, Chiswick, and Lee Friory books he has probably the finest collection in Auerica. He has a great admiration for books which once belonged to famous authors, and he manifests no little pride in exhibiting a few which bear traces of once being owned by Lord B) ron and Charles Lamb. It is related of De Quincy that he disdained to have his books on shelves, as we usually see them in libraries, but spread them promiscuously about the floor, often keeping his choicest volumes in the family washtub. Mr. F, has an excellent library stowed away in Logsheads,

tub. Mr. F. has an excellent library stowed away in logsheads. Mr. McCoy has a fine collection of rarities, the binding on many of them costing \$109, sa'ely deposited in bank vaults. Very handy, indeed, they must be for reference or amusement.

Mr. Harris deserves the gratitude of every patriot in the land for the perseverance he displays in reacting from oblivion the profile swarm of American poetry, which is to delight the heart of some future Warton. Mr. R. L. Stuart has rather a weakness for works

The Man who Runs Gen. Grant.

The Man who taus Gen. Grant.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The only man in New York who is all-powerful wish President Grant is Gen. Ingalis. He is an old army officer, an old friend of Grant's, fand is a man of great shrewdness and force. He knows more about horses than any other man in the United States. He could make a fortune at any time as a horse tamer if his other telents should prove may alable. His power over the equine quadruped is truly wonderful. Many of Gen. Grant's proceedings in New York can only be understood through Gen. Rives Ingalis.

Gen. Rufus Ingalis.

THE QUEENS OF THE SOUTH

UNPARALLELED EXODUS OF SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICIANS.

Uncle Joseph Crews in New York-Looking after the South Carolina Finances—The Misses Roilin's Letter to the Sun Cor-

respondent-A Nice Little Claim. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 14.-The State Govrnment of South Carolina seems to be taking unto self wings and flitting away. Such an exodus has never been known since the organization under the new régime. The people look upon this scattering of the faithful with much concern, and wonder what it all means. Some say the Government has reseived notice from the Ka Kinx to quit, while others assert that it is only a move on the part of the leading politicians looking to the organization of a new scheme of plunder. Whichever it may be, it is certain that South Carolina is deserted for the time being by her guardians (sic), and that your city has now the honor of harboring them. State Trensurer Parker, Comptroller-General Neagle, the Hon. F. J. Moses, Jr., Speaker of the House, the Hon. Tim Hurley, the Hon. Harry Noah, the Hon. Hardy Solomon, the President of Governor Scott's bank, the Hos. G. W. Waterman, of the Third House, Honest John Patterson, of the Greenville Road, Lieut, Gov. Ransier, the Hon. C. C. Bowen, and last but not least Uncle Joseph Crews, the great poker player and Representative from Lau-

fens, are

and will probably remain there for some many claiming to be well informed, it is believed that this sudden departure for New York of so mapent has reference to the funding of the State debt under the provisions of the Sterling Funding bill and a change in the financial agency. Gov. Scott is going to New York himself in the course of a week or so, and then the machinery for funding the debt will be put in operation. First of all H. H. Kimpton, the financial agent of the State, the whose ablitties, by the way, no one here seems to have any confidence, is to be removed and some incorporated institution in New York (probably the Broadway Bank) will be appointed in his place. Kimpton claims that the State owes him a large amount of money that he has advanced on his personal account, but that is a matter no one can understand. This claims however, may lead to difficulties in removing him, for it is said to be a very large amount. The people are at a low to understand how they can possibly be indebted to Mr. Kimpton in so large a sum. When the latter was appointed financial agent, it was a notorious fact that he had nothing, and even his supposed influence which recommended him to Scott in the first place dwindled down to a mere nothing. I understand that immediately after the appointment of Kimpton, he was called upon to raise \$60,000 to pay off the members of the first Legislature under Gov. Scott. He could not and did not respond, although furnished with bonds of the State for the purpose. The Governor finally had to Kimpton, the financial agent of the State, ta

the State for the purpose. The Governor finally had to

GO TO NEW YORK,
and on his personal credit raise the amount. This was but three years ago, and now it is feared that the State is so neeply indebted to its financial agent that it cannot got rid of him. These are matters that the tarpayers cannot understand.

By the way, speaking of the Broadway Bank and its probable appointment to the financial agency, reminds me that it have just seen the card published in Tax Sun by the President and cashier of that institution, denying certain statements of mine in a former letter. The donal having come from so respectable a source, I feel called upon to explain my position and relieve myself of the imputation cast upon me by the card. I certainly did believe that the Bank had an agent is Columbia looking after its own interests, which were then, and, I can assure Mr. Palmer, are believed by the people of the State still to be very large indeed. The person referred to as the supposed agent was

MR. CHAS. H. P. RIPLEY,
who spent the winter here, and on many occasions

who spent the whiter here, and on many occasions represented himself to be the agent of the Broadway Bank. He seemed well conversant with the affeirs of the bank and its connection with South Carolina manness. Everybody here, officials and all, believed that Mr. kipley was the bank's agent. I tasked with the gentleman frequently. He introduced me to very many people, who always spoke of him as an attacké of the institution in question. He appeared to know a great deal of the internal workings of the Broadway Bank, and thus gave himself the air of being connected with it.

My letters from here are disagreeable to the office-holders and plunderers, but I find them extensively copied by the State press, and commended by the respectable people. The difficulty is, that when a man's injustices are shown up here, instead of correcting them he at once rushes into print to deny that such things exist. I can only say that I have written nothing from Columbia except that which I have authority for, and which I am able, if called upon in a proper way, to substantiate.

planting, affew me to correct one other thing. Some time since I had the pleasure of an interview with the young and beautiful.

MISSES ROLLIN,

with the young and beautiful
of this city. They told me many interesting things,
all of which were duly printed by their consent, and
excited much comment. Unfortunately the printed
letter got back here sooner than they expected,
and as it reflected upon certain of the powers
that be, and as they were to a great extent under
obligation to at least one of those same "powers,"
they basened to indic the following epistic denying
their assertions at the interview, and begging that the "power" aforesid would entertain a botter

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE.

Com. F. J. Moses. Jr.

Sin: Picase do is the justice to discredit the letter written by the reporter of the New York Sun. No such conversation, we faithfully assure you. The such conversation, we faithfully assure you, as most discourteous and unkind manner toward us, but we have never resorted to this method of allaying our disappointment, by entertaining strangers at your expense. While we believe that every one understands that it was all written for sensation, yet at the solicitation of a friend we write this, as he tells us you believe it all, and justly feel indignant. Should the papers here make much ado sbout it, it shale be contradicted through the papers.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. and K. ROLLIN.

This denial was duly circulated; and as I had but one distinct existed witness to the interview, and he is New York, it will readily be perceived that I was placed in an awkward position. Providence has favored me, however, for this morning I received the following, which speaks for itself, and tells a deal as to how the old thing works in South Carolina:

deal as to how the old thing works in South Carolina:

AND THEN UPON TRIS.

Dear Sir: How could you go and publish all that conversation we had at our house about Speaker Noses, dee Crews, Gen. Dennis, and others? We did not suppose you would have it published as soon as you did. We would not have cared it you had waited not suppose you would not have cared it you had waited not provide the country of the second of the

The Ring newspapers here have traduced me for exposing the negarious transactions of preminent office holders in this State. I need only point to the above for my justification.

A. P.

Men of Weight on the Grand Jury of Mid-

Men of Weight on the Grand Jury of Middlesex County, N. J.

From the New Brusseck Times.

There is very much of the present Grand Jury; their number is not increased over those of former years, but their adiposity is superexcellent above all previous attempts. How they will (we ho; e) bear down on the bribers of the late election and crush emil I they will only sit on the bribery cases, as they ought to, Radicalism and Ringism in this city will have its breath utterly squeezed out by the pressure. The petit jurors are indeed petit beside les grands hommes. The weights of the jurymen are as tollows, graded according to size: Ranyon Pyatt, 259; J. L. Sundam, 2524; Fred Staats, 251; W. Haviland, 250; Simuel Newton, 29; Gershom Martin, 242; Mayor Jonover, Samuel Vanderberg, and Jonathan Holconbe, each, 240; H. W. Abbott (Foreman), 218; H. C. Scudder, 210; Jas. B. Brokaw, 206; R. D. Conover, 203; L. P. Porter, 200; W. Boylan, 190; Samuel Easten, 170; total, 3,6194; Only two under 200! And it will be noticed, too, how great a proportion—one-third—cluster around 259. The average weight reaches 226 1.5; when it is known that the average weight of a man is only 140 or 150, the magnitude of the Grand Jury will be appreciated.

Corbin Fitting to be Minister to Brazil. The celebrated Corbin of New Jersey, Grant's brother in-law, is now on good terms with his Pre-sidential relative, of whom he spocks in the highest language of laudation.

Boston, April 20.—Gov. Claffin has given offi-cial permission to Col. Fisk's Ninth Regiment to enter Massachusetts under arms on the 17th of

A Dash at the Base Ball Ring.

A Dash at the Base Bail Ring.

To the Editor of The Sun.
Sir. In the faithful report of the proceedings of
the National Junior Association given by The Sun. it is
stated ring that a dozen cinic were refused represent
ation because, as alleged, the delegates were members
of the Warren B. B. C. of the city. I presented the
proper credentials as a delegate of the Mazeppa B. B.
C. of Worcester, and was refused my seat, ostensinly
because I was formerly a member of the Warren B. B.
C., but in reality because, having the interests of the
Junior Association at heart, I was the avowed enemy
of ring influence and injustice. The Mazeppa Glub of
Worcester caus upon all respectable junior clubs to
assist in forming a new association, where justice wil
hold sway instead of a mob. P. B. McCARTON.
New York, April 22.

SUNBEAMS.

-They make wine in Missouri out of parsnips. -A poultry raiser in California owns 10,000

-There is a man in Missouri who bears the chilly name of Severe Frost.

-A sermon in four words, on the vanity of earthly possessions-Shrouds have no pockets.

-Quail and prairie chickens are so plentiful in Chicago that nearly ten thousand of them were fed to hogs in one day.

—At a recent wedding reception a young lady

coldentally set her back hair on fire. When it was extinguished she said she was glad it wasn't her best. -At Warren, N. H., there has been a wedding between a gentleman aged 81 and a lady of 76. They have been intimate friends for the past sixty or seventy

-A man in Illinois is reported to be very angry because the published notice of his marriage happened to conclude with-" Funeral at his late residence on

-The present unhappy state of affairs in Paris has occasioned a second exodus of artists, in the great-

est distress. The best of the Parisian musicians, refugees in London, are now well employed.

—The Cleveland Plaindealer tells of a woman there who was made a widow on Sunday, was a mourner on Monday, was married on Tuesday, and was the

ecipient of a surprise party on Wednesday.

—The late editor of the London Observer, who countly gied in his 99th year, is said to have been the idest journalist in the world, having been an active member of the profession for over sixty years.

—The Texas Legislature has had a scene over

a proposition to change the name of Davis county be Lincoln county. A compromise was finally made, and the county named Cass, in honor of Lewis Cass. -A Duluth paper says one of the streams falling into Lake Superior from the north is called "Tem-perance river," because it is the only one of all the tributaries of the lake that has no bar at its mouth.

ost his brother by a mysterious disappearance, and -A Kansas hotel door bears the following placard: "This botel is closed on account of a differ

-Among those who went to see the Cardin

suce between the proprietor and cook, which was set-tled with pistols, and sent the proprietor to the grave and the cook to the jail." -A Mississippi paper shows the advantages of advertising by telling of a man who advertised in its columns for a lost cow, and had it restored to him be-fore the paper was distributed, "with a copy of the

Index stuck on its horns."

a recent address, "that I do not find in Boston, with all the education of our people, a fair share of originality of thought. Not any remarkable book of wisdom, not any broad generalization, no national anthem, have they yet contributed."

-Those who hold that croquet is vicious-

leading to checkers, from thence to backgammon, and from thence to cards and faro-will rejoice to know, under the head of "Warnings," that a daughter of Meyer Belden, of Galesburg. Ill., broke her arm waite playing croquet on Taursday last.

—Mormon physicians are forbidden, under penalty of \$1,000 and not less than a year's imprisonment, to prescribe any of the more powerful agents known to the medical profession, without first explaining to the patient and his friends their medical proper-

es, and procuring the unqualified coaseat of all con--More trouble exists among the boatmen. Yale, in reply to harvard's request for a convention of delegates to be held in Springfield next Saturday, to arrange for a general university regatta, declines to take part in such a convention unless Harvard will give a square answer to the challenge sent by Yals

-The Scientific American says it is now imossible to construct a burgiar-proof safe, for the thief, with his cylinders of compressed hydrogen and oxygen, can in a few seconds burn boles of any swe in the bardest metal—his fire drill enabling him in a few min-

utes to work his way into the strongest safe that was -Seven girls in Cincinnati have associated themselves into a society having for its object the investigation of the antecedents of wife-hunters. Any girl having an "offer" may apply to the society, and in ess than a week she will receive a history of her lover from his youth upward. Weddings are likely to be

carce hereafter in Cincionati. -The Louvre and the Tuileries, although situated in a critical part of Paris relative to the two comtending parties, have been opened to the public. No disorder is reported there; the Coutral Commuttee an-nounces that is only object in occupying the two palaces was the protection and preservation of the hefs-d'aurre and other precions articles contained in

-There is a man in Glen's Falls. New York, who won't believe any stories about the sagacity of does He says dogs have not common sense. In proof of his assertion he relates how he poured herosene on a dog and set it on fire just to have a little fun, and that dog actually ran under the barn belo-

there and set the sarn on fire, though the man whistled to him to come out. -The English Mechanic says that when a living oyster is opened, the liquor in the lower shell, if viewed through a microscope, will be found to contain multiudes of small oysters, covered with shalls, and swimming nimbly about. One hundred and twenty of these little oysters extend but a single inch. The liquor also ontains a variety of animalcules, and myriads of

worms of three distinct species. -A very interesting pupil at one of the Pitts field (Mass.) schools is Michael Lahy, who lost both arms on the railroad when a very small boy, who had worked his way through the lower schools, and now holds a good place in the highest school of the town. He manages his book, uses his slate, writes finely—all with his mouth. He can also write with his toos, but doesn't practise that in school hours

-A venerable farmer living near the Hoosage

Tunnel was called upon to give an opinion on that great enterprise. Shaking his head, he said: "I have lived nereabouts, off and on, about forty years, and my opinion is that if I was the Commonwealth of Massa-chusetts, and hadn't gone into 't, I wouldn't go into 't. But of I had gone into 't. and got es for es you hav, my opinion is that I don'know what I should do about it."

—The Rev. John Davies, a clergyman of the Church of England, has been convicted of stealing are ticles from the waiting rooms of various railway sta-tions and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. From the duplicates found at his lodgings, it appears

that he has been living by these dishonest means for six months past, and his letters show that during the same time he has been negotiating with several clergy men for an engagement as curate. Habits of intemp appear to have led him into crime. -The most curious name of a newspaper bes the title of this remarkable journal. It is published weekly, and what the name means is beyond the power of the human intellect to determine. Some years ago there was in Mississippi a weekly paper called the

P.ne Knot. The editor used to refer to his advertise-Whether the Jimplicule is equal to the rine Knot in genius and originality is more than we are able to say. -The rigid observance of old English rules a the South Carolina courts, and a neglect of the same on the part of the late Mr. Petigru, gave rise to the fol-lowing passage: "Mr. Petigru," said the Judge, "you have on a light coat. You can't speak." Petigru replied : " May it please the bench. I conform strictly to or thinks that means a black coat?" "Yes," said the Judge. "Well, the law also says the Sheriff shall wear

the sword must be cocked as well as the bat?" was permitted to go on. PARDON FOUR LA PRANCE! PARDON FOUR LA FRANCE:
Once more forgive her! There she lies,
Gashed by the vector's fron hee!
Oh! who from such a fall could rise,
And not some stings of frenzy fee!?
Foolish and weak -yes, yes, we know;
That she, the or me, the outrage see;
Rulers and mon alike -but, oh.
Emcore une fois, pardonnes-id!

Remember through what leaden night she groped and stumbled for the way, Misted by burses of inrich light, The dawnings of inferioal day! Yet olinded by that heisieh glaro, How should her steps unfaltering be?

Think what a line accursed have been Her masters in the nations' school— Princes of shame and kings of sin, The tyrani tostered by the foot!
Drilled by a thousand rols to serve.
Not one kind voice to say. "He free!"
Wert thou so trained, wouldst flou not swerre?
In all her grief, pardonnesius?

Speak not the blasted name of him. Her hast and worst of tyran's fled, With poisonous breath the light io dim. Resplendent from her starry head. Rather return her sharpest wee. Famine and fire and blood, than he! Unshacking though the perish, on Eurore was four paydomes-int?

Think how her layish hands of old set freedom's lewel on the brow. Columba: be that to ce intold With equal love required now! By cloud and fire she seeks her own. O'er burning waste, through crimson see Oil to her wow is crime atone. O's signeur, nowe Fire, pardonner-ini!